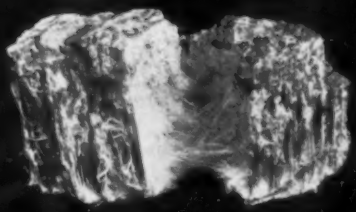
ASBESTOS



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AUGUST 1929

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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

C. J. STOVER

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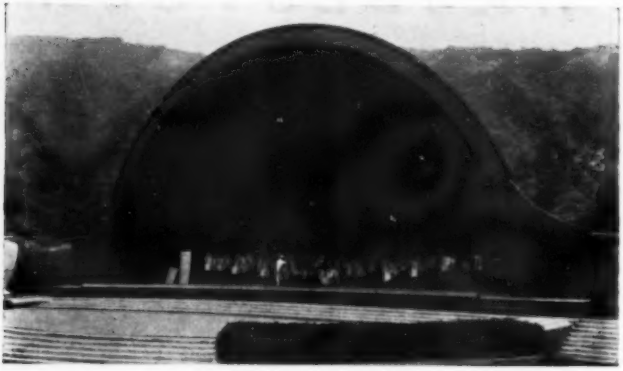
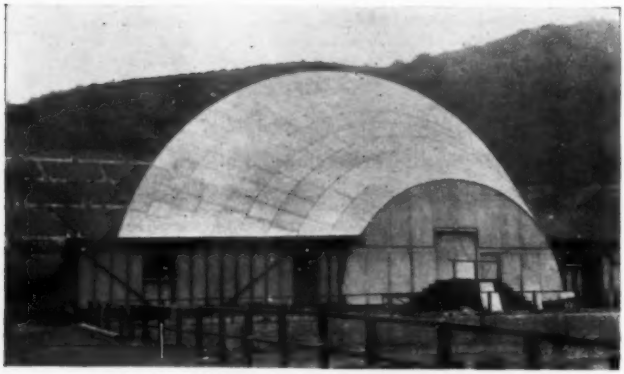


Stage and Shell at Hollywood Bowl, Showing the Seating of the Orchestra



Photos Courtesy Hoag & Ford, Los Angeles

Back of Orchestral Shell, Showing Asbestos Sheathing

The Open-Air Theatre at Hollywood Bowl Uses Asbestos

By Margaret McOmie

The new orchestral shell in Hollywood Bowl, world famous setting of "Symphonies under the Stars," is the talk of Southern California.

This unusual stage and shell is said to be the first portable unit ever designed and built for an open-air theatre. It is constructed of steel and covered with asbestos cement sheathing, and is said to be acoustically perfect.

The shell is built on wheels fitted to steel rails, and the electric welded steel frame is covered both inside and out with the asbestos cement sheathing. It, the shell, consists of a series of ten arches, the first with a radius of forty-two feet, six inches, and the others diminishing gradually in size to a radius of twelve feet. The diameter of the canopy is eighty-five feet, and on either side of the stage are dressing rooms and practice rooms, so that the width from side to side of the movable unit is about 120 feet and the depth approximately 60 feet.

The asbestos cement covering over the steel framework not only renders the structure fireproof, but gives it exceptional acoustical qualities. Musicians of note and stage technicians who have attended the bowl concerts declare the acoustics perfect. Every mellow tone of the orchestra in its softest mood is said to be heard distinctly in the last seat of the top row.

The whole structure, including the stage and the quaker-bonnet shell, is supported by massive wooden girders, to which are attached small flanged wheels, which in turn are supported by four thirty pound steel rails running horizontally to the spectator's left. By means of a small engine, the proscenium unit may be pulled up into the canyon which lies to the left of the bowl. A cement platform upon which the shell will be placed when not in use is being prepared in the canyon wholly out of view of the audience.

Seven thousand five hundred watts of light illuminate the stage. The bulbs are placed in the grooves separating each of the series of ten arches. Each groove has been lined with celotex and sprayed with insulating composition to soften the tone and prevent echo and rebound.

The shell was constructed at an actual cost of $30,000. O. G. Bowen, a consulting engineer of Los Angeles, is the designer. It is expected that this proscenium unit will be widely copied.

Asbestos Gaskets For Oil Lines

By H. C. Charles

Asbestos is generally looked upon for use only in cases and places where heat or high temperatures are encountered. The writer, however, has made very good use of this material as gaskets on low temperature, that is room temperature, work.

Oil is detrimental to rubber and the ordinary rubber gasket has a very short life where oil is concerned. Asbestos sheet has sufficient resiliency to form a reasonable gasket and it is not subject to the deterioration that rubber is when in contact with oil.

Quite recently it was necessary to make some connections to a vat of oil which could not be entirely emptied of its contents so a nipple could not be welded on the vat. The hole was produced by drilling and a series of holes were laid out to conform to a standard flange. These holes were tapped and the flange bolted to the vat with a rubber gasket beneath. Soon after the job was complete the rubber began to deteriorate and oil constantly leaked out of the connection. The rubber was removed and an asbestos gasget put in. Since then, no leakage has been noticeable.

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Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

Will Aircraft Become a Factor in the Brake Lining Industry?

Everywhere we see signs of the rapidly growing aircraft industry.

The production of airplanes during 1928 was 4,346, planes of all types, valued at almost $44,000,000. This was more than double the output of the previous year. The 1929 production is taxing the capacity of some of the largest plants, and undoubtedly it will total an astonishing figure.

At that the production can hardly keep up with the increasing use of this type of transportation. During the first half of 1929 a total of 8,000,000 miles was flown, compared with 10,500,000 in the entire year of 1928. This was a daily average of 70,000 miles for the six months as against only 26,606 miles average during 1928.

Forty Thousand passengers were carried for hire during the first six months of 1929; 1,200,000 pounds of express and freight and 3,400,000 pounds of mail.

Another fact confirming the rapid growth of the aviation industry is the receipt by the Aeronautic Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce (which Bureau, by the way, provides all the figures above given) of 65,000 applications for licenses and renewals. Active licenses now in force include 6,585 licensed pilots, 5,673 licensed mechanics, 4,317 licensed planes, and 2,880 identified planes.

How will this rapidly growing use of aircraft affect the Brake Lining Industry?

It is quite true that the earlier planes did not use brake lining, but the larger and modern ones do, and there is little doubt but that all planes produced hereafter will have a very excellent system of braking, and will use very efficient lining.

The fact that brakes are not used when in the air, but only on the ground, accounts for their non-use on the earlier planes. With increased flying, and increasing

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Johns-Manville carries on the entire manufacturing process of asbestos. Mines in Arizona and Canada, seven factories located strategically across the continent and branch offices in all large cities cooperate in the supreme idea of service.

In a hundred ways Johns-Manville products contribute to the comfort of modern life and to the efficiency of industrial establishments. There are Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles, automobile brake linings and Improved Asbestocel heater pipe and boiler insulations. Besides these, Johns-Manville makes scores of items ranging from asbestos curtains that protect theatre audiences to the packings, insulations and cements which make it possible to heat large buildings, and to operate great power plants.

Johns-Manville

CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches In All Large Cities

number of planes at airports, hangars, etc., efficient brakes and brake lining have become more and more necessary. They not only reduce and control the run, after landing, to a minimum, enabling safe landings to be made in small fields, but eliminate the necessity for a ground crew since the airplane can be warmed up, taxied and parked in the hangar without external assistance. They also provide control on the ground when separately operated, thus preventing disastrous ground loops and permitting cross-wind taxiing and take-off. They permit the use of a tail wheel instead of a tail skid, and avoid tearing up the airdrome.

Brakes and brake lining therefore are rapidly being considered as very necessary parts of flying equipment. There is little doubt but that it will continue to be so considered. How large a portion of brake lining business it will eventually develop into is another question. At present airplane brake lining is a negligible factor in the brake lining manufacturer's daily routine. The brake lining used on airplanes generally runs in very large sizes; approximately fifteen feet of brake lining is required for each plane. It seems to be the opinion of those interested in aviation and in science, that air transportation will develop to tremendous proportions, perhaps in years, rivalling the automobile. And we are told by several manufacturers of brake lining, and by two of the largest manufacturers of brakes that airplanes will undoubtedly, at some time in the future which at present cannot be definitely determined, become a most important factor in their business.

Wanted: Sales Engineer

Thoroughly familiar with estimating insulation work.
Must have good sales record and real ability.
Territory—New England.
Splendid opportunity for future.

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Arthur Farragut Townsend, Chairman

Sumner Simpson, President

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Officers of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

It is a pleasure to introduce (by the photographs on the opposite page) the Chairman, Arthur Farragut Townsend, and the President, Sumner Simpson, of the new Company—Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Mr. Townsend, who is known to our readers as President of the Manhattan Rubber Company of Passaic, N. J., is a native of Boston, Mass. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, School of Mechanical Arts, in the class of 1884.

From June 1884 until October 1893, he was employed in the New York Belting & Packing Company.

Mr. Townsend was one of the incorporators of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, founded in 1893, and was elected Secretary and Treasurer of that company on November 1, 1893. On October 9, 1894 he became Vice President of the Company, and was elected President on March 3, 1903.

Besides his association with the asbestos industry, Mr. Townsend is Director and President of the Manhattan Securities Company of Passaic, N. J., Director of the Passaic National Bank & Trust Company of Passaic, Director of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J., Director and Vice President of the First National Bank of Whippany, N. J., Chairman of the Mechanical Rubber Goods Manufacturers Division of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., New York City.

Mr. Simpson, who is President of the Raybestos Company of Bridgeport, Conn., was born on May 17th, 1874, at East End (now Pittsburg,) Pa. He became associated with the Royal Equipment Company in January 1911 in the capacity of President. The Royal Equipment Company was succeeded by the Raybestos Company, the latter being incorporated under that name in October 1916.

Mr. Simpson served as First President of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, New York City.

He is Vice President of the First National Bank of

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IMPORT

EXPORT

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These two very able men are surrounded in the new merger company by the following officers:

Vice President, H. M. Green, who is Vice President of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company; Vice President, S. R. Zimmerman, who is President of the United States Asbestos Company; Vice President, George R. Weber, who is Treasurer of the United States Asbestos Company; Secretary, Morton F. Judd, who is Vice President and Sales Manager of the Raybestos Company; Treasurer, F. L. Curtis, who is Vice President of the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Company; Asst. Treasurer, W. H. Dunn, who is Comptroller of the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Company.

These officers, with the exception of the Assistant Treasurer, are on the Board of Directors. Other directors are Robert W. Atkins, of Hayden, Stone & Co. (investment securities) New York City, Clifford Hemphill, Partner in the firm of Hemphill, Noyes & Co. (investment securities) New York City, E. G. Hines, Associate Manager of the Equitable Trust Company of New York City, and Howard C. Simpson, Vice President of the Raybestos Company.

We are in the market for

Crude Asbestos Fibre of All Kinds

and have for sale

Metallic Yarn Waste

E. GROSS & CO., INC.

HARTFORD CONN.

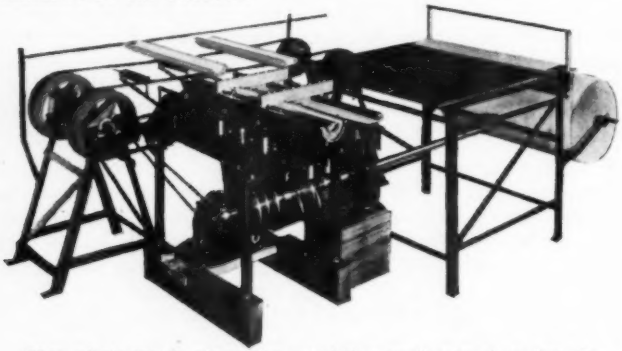
Something New for the Aircell Manufacturer

Hand labor is expensive, as we all know.

And we find that most of the operations in the making of Air Cell Pipe Covering are done by hand.

A machine which does away with most of the hand labor connected with the manufacture of aircell, should surely be of interest to those interested in that industry.

Which is why, when the manufacturers of an automatic aircell machine dropped into our office and inquired about advertising space, that we urged them to give us more information that we might adequately describe the machine to our readers.



This photograph gives the moulding unit complete but the feeding, cutting and silicate rollers are not in position at the right of the unit.

As a matter of fact we have seen this machine at work, at a private demonstration, and while we don't pretend to know anything about machinery, we do believe this machine rings the bell for efficient mechanical manufacture of Air Cell.

The inventor of the machine is A. P. Jurgensen, who is President of the company organized for its manufacture, —Concentric Aircells Automatic, Inc.[1] Mr. Jurgensen

[1]212 S. Darien St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THETFORD MINES

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has had practical experience in machine designing, and in factory management. He re-organized the aircell department of one large manufacturer some years ago, and later was production engineer for another. Therefore he knows what is needed in the manufacture of aircell; he is able to figure costs pretty accurately and to tell you just how much saving you can effect by the use of the machine instead of your present process.

The machine is a thoroly practical unit and will produce all sizes of pipe covering from ½" two ply to any large size desired.

This new method used in manufacturing pipe covering is radically different from the methods now employed by all the leading manufacturers. Up to this time it has been common practice to wind corrugated asbestos paper, spirally, around a mandrel with a coating of silicate of soda as an adhesive, then place the sections in a dryer and afterwards trim the ends and split the sections. The inherent disadvantages resulting from this method of manufacture are well known to all factory executives in this field.

This new machine cut and trims the corrugated asbestos paper to the proper sizes automatically, then applies the silicate of soda. The layers of paper are then placed in super-imposed arrangement in the machine and moulded into a perfect, concentric half section. These sections are then automatically ejected to an endless belt which carries the sections thru any dryer.

The machine effects a labor saving of approximately 80%, the floor space required for each unit is less than 100 square feet. The greatest care has been used in designing the machine and the servicing of it should be negligible. The moulds of the machine are interchangeable and it takes but a few minutes to change from one size to another. Sturdy and slow moving parts are used thruout. The machine can be shaft-driven or have its own motor driving the machine thru a gear reduction.

The theoretical output of the machine is 6000 half sections (½" to 2" pipe) per day and the product is much stronger and firmer than aircell made by hand. For larger sizes the output is, of course smaller.

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Italian Crude
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ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.
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Efficiently Insulating the Plant

By H. C. Charles

The loss to industry due to bare and poorly covered pipes, flanges, and valves, would astound the average manager.

The bare pipe, whether conveying live steam, exhaust steam for heating, hot gases or cold fluids, offers a splendid opportunity to reduce the conveying costs by proper insulation. The cost of insulating steam pipes, for example, is returned in a very short time, but this has been discussed so thoroly and often that the facts are more or less common knowledge.

It is not common knowledge, however, that much covered pipe is anything but efficient in its function of retaining heat or cold. Also there are many pipe lines that could be covered with very satisfying results whereas they are looked upon as not adapted to covering. Many engineers cover all their steam pipes and then feel that they have done all that can be done toward conserving fuel and retaining the conveyed medium in its initial state. However, take water pipes—we have three principal divisions—hot, cold and ice water.

Hot water pipes should be covered because heat has been expended in raising the temperature of the water and every heat unit lost due to bare pipes is that much energy wasted. Where the temperature of the water conveyed is below 150 degrees F. the advisability of covering is questionable. The nearer atmospheric temperature the water in the pipe is, the smaller will be the saving due to the insulation. Water above 150 degrees as used in wash rooms and for other purposes about the plant should be conveyed in well insulated pipes. The thickness of the covering may, of course, be somewhat less than used for high temperature work; for example, a 1″ pipe can be covered with ½ to 2″ thick covering, a 2″ pipe with 1″ covering and so on. Chief among the hot water pipes that should be covered is the feed water pipes for the boiler. In this latter case the water is heated to around 210 degrees and up to 212 degrees F. and to run this water to the boiler thru bare pipes results

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HIGH PRESSURE STEAM PACKINGS AND FRICTION FACINGS

MADE TO SPECIFICATIONS

Samples and Prices on Request

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UNION ASBESTOS & RUBBER CO.
18th & So. 54th Ave., Cicero, (Chicago) Ill.

in considerable heat loss.

Cold water pipes can be covered with satisfying results in many instances. Where the temperature of the water is below room temperature, sweating of the pipe results, this due to condensation of the room atmosphere on the cold surface of the pipe. The condensation results in dripping which is objectionable in many places. The dripping can be effectively stopped by covering the pipe with ½" to 1" of insulation. The actual saving in preventing the water within the pipe from becoming warm, or approaching room temperature will not be so important as the stopping of the dripping which often results in soiled materials directly underneath the pipe.

Ice water pipes in particular should be covered to prevent the dripping of condensation. Such pipes are found around ice machinery in particular. Here the pipes are economically covered in order to avoid the pipes assuming room temperature. This covering also results in better working conditions around the plant. Ice machinery manufacturers often take advantage of the frost covering of such pipes as an advertisement when displaying their machines at fairs and other exhibits. We are all more or less familiar with these exhibits. The pipes are covered with a heavy frost due to the freezing of the condensation out of the atmosphere. The thickness of the covering for these pipes can be small, about the same as indicated above for cold water pipes. Of course this does not embrace the pipes used for freezing where it is intended that the surrounding atmosphere shall assume freezing temperature.

Steam pipes that should be covered comprise all steam headers, branches, risers and leads. The returns should also be covered since every heat unit retained in the water means that as many heat units will be saved in the feed water heater. Here is where the average factory operating engineer overlooks a good opportunity to make a saving. The returns, we will say, from radiators are passed thru the floor into a tunnel or buried direct in the ground. More often they are not covered so that millions of heat units are lost via the soil every day. Covering will pay for itself in short order on the returns; besides, such covering will

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The Corrugations which make it firm and rigid run the full length of the section, providing the best efficiency

Each section is covered with Sheeting Jacket and provided with necessary bands

Stocked in 2- 3- and 4-ply. Other plys made on order. Each ply a full 1/4 inch thick to fit all standard pipe sizes.

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CABLE "NORMAGABCO"

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Easier to handle and store

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Minimizes breakage

—6—

Makes inventory easy and lessens transportation costs

avoid heating the tunnels up to a temperature which will make it uncomfortable for a workman to enter the tunnel to effect repairs.

Exhaust risers are often overlooked and allowed to pass out of the building without a sign of covering. Quite often such risers pass thru rooms in which the heat thrown off by the bare pipe becomes objectionable. The benefits obtained by covering such pipes more than offsets the expense incurred in their covering.

Too many men feel that as long as they have covered the mains of the heating system there is little use to cover the connecting pipe between the main and the radiator. When we analyze the situation we find justifiable reasons for the covering of these pipes. For example when the steam is shut off the radiator, it is done because the heat is not required. We find, however, that the shut off valve is located at the radiator and not where the connection attaches to the main pipe. Therefore the lead is hot all the time up to the radiator valve. Another point in favor of covering the leads is that the ordinary pipe is not very efficient as a heating coil so that it is more economical to leave all the radiation of heat up to the radiator which is designed for maximum efficiency as a radiator. In other words there is little economy in using steam pipes for radiation purposes.

Then there are other pipes; for instance the boiler blow-off pipe. The live steam may be right up to the blow-off valve, in which case the length of pipe exposed will result in considerable loss of heat unless covered. Also the blow-off pipe may pass thru a room which it is desired to keep cool and in this case the pipe should be insulated.

Another class of piping that can be advantageously insulated is air piping, particularly when it is fresh air. Air used for coolers on some machines should be insulated to avoid picking up the heat when the pipe passes thru a heated room. Air heated for the purpose of heating some distant point should pass thru insulated pipes to make a good, reasonable heating system. Cold air pipes passing thru a warm room cause dripping, due to condensation from the warmer atmosphere collecting on the pipes. The thickness of

SOMETHING NEW

Asbestos Air Cell Pipe Coverings Molded By Automatic Process

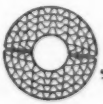
Among the outstanding advantages are.

1. Increased production
2. Uniform product
3. Saving of 80% in labor costs
4. Economy of floor space

This machine is the invention of A. P. Jurgensen, who has had practical experience in machine designing as well as factory management in this industry.

Send your representative to see a practical demonstration of this machine, which has been designed to overcome the inherent disadvantages in the present method of manufacturing Air Cell Pipe Coverings.

A sample of the finished product will be mailed on request.

Concentric  Air - Cells

Automatic, Inc.

Office and Factory: 212 S. Darien St., Phila., Pa.

insulation to be used on air piping depends upon the temperature difference between the air in the pipe and the outside atmosphere. It ranges from a sixteenth inch thickness of asbestos to a quarter inch thickness.

The installation of the insulation, after all, determines the efficiency. The very best asbestos insulation may be used but if the installation is faulty, poor results will be gotten. In the first place the insulation is preferably purchased in forms to fit the pipes. The material is generally built up to various standard shapes and sizes so that almost every size of pipe can be covered with stock material. When ordering insulation moulded to size the size of the pipe to be covered should be mentioned. It is poor economy to apply insulation that is too large or too small for the pipe. In the first case there will be an air space around the pipe which will reduce the efficiency of the insulation; the insulation will hang loosely around the pipe and the job will be, as it looks, rather doubtful. When the insulation is too small for a given pipe the entire surface will not be covered and the insulation mould will be broken in the application, resulting in decreased efficiency.

Before applying insulation the piping system should be thoroly tested for leaks as water and steam leaks result in rapid deterioration of the insulation. Where the atmosphere is damp or contains considerable moisture at all times, the insulation should be given several coats of moisture resisting paint to preserve it. All end joints of moulded insulation should be given a good coating of insulation cement to fill the joint, the bands properly adjusted and all loose edges of the cloth covering properly cemented down. The job should be done thoroly in order to insure maximum results.

Washington now wants to help businesss.*Forbes.*

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Distributors and Jobbers Are invited to Write for Prices
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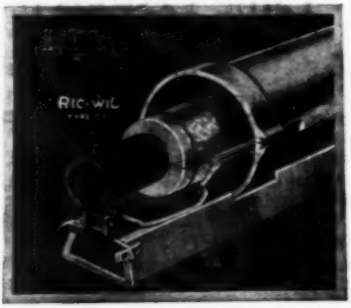


Keeping insulation Dry

RIC-WIL Conduit provides permanent dryness for pipe covering underground. Its positively water-tight Loc-liP Side Joint and perfect under drainage through its base drain foundation make dryness doubly certain.

Whether you contract to furnish the pipe covering or furnish and install it, the efficiency of the completed job reflects directly upon your judgment and your reputation. Ric-wiL Underground Conduit provides your guarantee of permanently dry and efficient insulation. Ric-wiL engineers will gladly consult with you on any underground pipe housing problem. Communicate with us for detailed information. We furnish materials to meet any specification.

The Ric-wiL Company
1566 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Originators of Waterproof Conduit Filler

RIC-WIL

UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

Little Lessons in Selling

WHEN THE PROSPECT IS "TOO BUSY"

By John T. Bartlett

Resourceful salesmen have not one, but several, good moves for the common situations they encounter. A good example is the buyer who declares he is "too busy." He may make the announcement pleasantly, or with irritated air.

No one course is always best in this situation. The most common plan is to defer to the buyer, seeking a definite appointment at a later date, however. In many cases, the appointment is secured.

Sometimes, the buyer decides right then and there to have the conversation out, rather than to make an appointment, in which case the salesman is given permission to tell his story.

Another move is a straight request for a small amount of time. The salesman may be able to declare that it is his only chance to put his proposition before the buyer. He may, even, declare that very little time, only three or four minutes, or something of that sort, is required.

We know of one clever salesman, who, on occasion, ignores the buyer's statement of extreme activity in the office, and instead, asks some leading question the answer to which is related to the product to be sold. Talking with the salesman, the prospect becomes interested, and samples come forth naturally in response to the prospect's request.

There is an even more strategic plan. This is to ask the prospect for the name of an assistant to whom the story can be told. Making such a request, the salesman advances the information that he has inconvenienced himself much to make the call. He has, perhaps, stopped overnight in town for the conversation. If the first battle is won, it is up to the salesman to sell the assistant on his proposition, and thru him obtain the conversation with the real buyer which is the objective.

There is no one set plan for the "too busy" buyer. The plans described are suggestive only, for the practiced salesman sometimes finds a new plan which works like magic before a difficult obstacle.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

June production of motor vehicles in the United States and Canada, amounted to 566,744, which was 68,815 less than May. This June figure was divided into 545,252 produced in the United States and 21,492 in Canada.

469,152 of the vehicles were passenger cars, 96,277 trucks and 1,315 taxi-cabs.

In June 1928, 425,195 cars were produced.

We are the SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

of the

ASBESTOS PRODUCTION

of the following

RHODESIAN MINES

SHABANIE - *registered mark C & G*

GATHS - - *registered mark V R A*

KINGS - *registered mark*

BIRTHDAY

ORPHAN'S LUCK

Also **CRUDE BLUE ASBESTOS**

Hobdell, Way & Co.

LIMITED

LONDON, ENG.

Special Representatives For Distribution in U. S. A.

W. D. CRUMPTON & CO.

Rooms 1008-9, No. 10 Bridge St.

New York City - New York

To Whom All Inquiries Should Be Addressed

FACT AND FANCY

Rubber Brake Lining.

An item in an English paper concerning rubber brake lining attracted our attention, and we tried to find out more about it, but without much success.

The material is made by Rubber Processes, Ltd., 90 Regent Street, London, but is not yet on the market to any great extent.

The manufacturers claim that this product is non-slipping in wet weather and can be vulcanized directly on to the metal brake shoes of automobiles. Tests which have so far been conducted are said to have been satisfactory.

No sample of this rubber brake lining could be obtained nor would they sell the material for any particular make of car, probably because they wish to make sure that the material is applied to the brakes in a proper manner, and possibly because they do not wish the nature of the material to be widely known until they are ready to really enter the market.

It appears that the Rubber Processes, Ltd., recently acquired the assets and business of the Roberttown Rubber Company, makers of Robertpile products, and is also manufacturing rollers for the textile trade, pulley coverings, ebonite, decorative paneling, and other products.

A Correction.

In our June number we published the biography of J. Alfred Fisher.

Mr. Fisher calls our attention to the somewhat confusing statement made concerning his early connection with the Bell's United Asbestos Company, in 1879.

As a matter of fact Mr. Fisher joined the old United Asbestos Company Limited, in 1879, this being the first company in the world thru amalgamation to weave and manufacture asbestos. The United Asbestos Company and Bells Asbestos Company were amalgamated in 1909, when Mr. Fisher became Joint Managing Director with Mr. Charles S. Bell. Mr. Fisher succeeded Mr. Herbert A. Bell as President, on that gentleman's death a few years later.

Vermont Asbestos Corporation

◆◆◆

MINING and MILLING
ASBESTOS FIBRES

◆◆◆

Mine-Eden, Vermont, U. S. A.

General Offices
89 Broad St., Boston, Massachusetts

Wasteful Letters.

One thing Coolidge didn't seem to get around to when he occupied the Executive Chair was eliminating the sending of a certain form by the Internal Revenue Department to Income Tax Payers.

This letter which all of our readers have no doubt received, states in the first paragraph that the income tax form has been received and found to be correct. The second paragraph calls attention to the fact that if for any reason it is found later on to be incorrect, the subject will be re-opened.

In fact the second paragraph directly contradicts the first, so—why send it at all. It is nothing in our young life to be told the form has been found correct—we know darn well that we would hear of it very quickly if it had not.

The letter reminds us of the time-honored one written by a man who had received some sort of machine he had ordered but could not find the handle. He used up a full page of paper to "cuss" the manufacturer because the handle was not included, and then, the handle having been found before the letter was sent, tacked on a postscript informing the manufacturer to that effect.

Often a courteous letter of acknowledgment seems a waste, but at least it shows courtesy.

The Internal Revenue Department wastes a perfectly good sheet of paper, an envelope, the time of the typist who fills the letter in, the time of the printer who prints the form, and the time of the postman who delivers it, to send a letter which may serve to complete its files, but accomplishes nothing else except to rouse the ire of the receiver.

A lot of valuable time can be saved by eliminating useless letters, or by making them useful as vehicles for a real sales message.

Asbestos has even invaded the "talkies". The May issue of the "Power Specialist", published by Johns-Manville Corporation, contains a photograph showing the soundproof camera insulated with asbestos and rubber to silence clicking. It is a clumsy looking affair and because of its bulk has been dubbed the "Blimp" camera.

▼▼▼

WALTER A. RUKEYSER

B.Sc.; E.M.

Consulting Mining Engineer

342 Madison Avenue, New York City

(Cable Address: Rukeyser, New York)

■

Specializing in the design and erection of asbestos milling plants for all types of deposits; the examination, development and operation of asbestos properties.

Inventor of the new process for the mechanical cobbing of crudes

■

Recently completed designs:

Mill for Regal Asbestos Mines, Inc., Arizona.

Preliminary project for 2400 metric tons a day mill for Uralasbest, Russia.

Flow Sheet for proposed Mill, Canada, Etc., Etc.

▼▼▼

MARKET

TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
AND LUMBER,

ARE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE BELGIAN RAILWAY AUTHORITIES & WAR DEPARTMENT. THIS IS PROOF OF THEIR QUALITY.

Scheerders - Van Kerchove United Company
(Ste Anme)
St. Nicolas (Waes)

QUOTATIONS, LITERATURE and SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANYONE INTERESTED.

The General Situation.

A recent issue of *Forbes* says: "Big Business is prosperous, but is Little Business equally prosperous? One is impelled to reply 'No.'" And goes on to point out that while the majority of powerful corporations are operating profitably, the rank and file of business concerns, which after all, constitute the backbone of the business world, are not found to be in as satisfactory condition.

There has, however, appeared to be little if any change in business conditions during the past month. The looked for summer recession has not materialized in the degree expected.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

Commenting on the raw material situation, one of our correspondents says:

Due to the favorable weather conditions in Thetford, the production has been as good as can be expected. Rock is still running lean in some of the pits. Prices are unchanged in Thetford, no new quota-

CONDITIONS

tions are being made at the moment on account of the large tonnage of material still due on old contracts. Last fall, some buyers in Europe as well as the United States, placed some additional contracts with the mines at new high prices, but very little of this material is being taken as buyers insist upon the liquidation of old contracts first.

Stocks of raw material in spinners' sheds are good, and the great need for raw material that existed a year ago, is now past. Buyers who are considering their next year's requirements are rather hesitant in placing their contracts, waiting to see what effect moulded brake lining will have upon the prices of raw asbestos, especially the spinnable grades.

The movements of paper stock and shorts has been large, and the price well maintained.

Asbestos Products.

In the manufacturing end of the industry there has been little change.

TRADE MARK

"EVERITE"

Asbestos Cement
Shingles
Lumber
Corrugated Sheets

"GIFFA"

Decorative
Wall Lining
(patented)

The best imitation of Marble Panels measuring 8' 3" x 4'
27 Patterns

Apply for Prices, Pamphlet and Free Samples

Societe Francaise de "l'Everite"

Plaine St. Denis
nr. Paris
and Bassens nr. Bordeaux
(France)

In insulation, high pressure, all factors are busy; prices continue firm.

There is seasonal improvement in low pressure insulation; prices are too low for profit but are tending toward higher levels due to anticipated very active fall demand.

The paper market is holding about normal, prices being very stable.

One of our correspondents writes that Asbestos Textiles are in good demand; production about the same as last year; prices firm. The firm price situation is probably in large part due to the curtailed Canadian production of Crudes and spinning fibres, which makes the supply too uncertain for manufacturers to take large contracts at low prices.

The Brake Lining situation is interesting. Only a few months ago there seemed to be a distinct swing from the woven lining to molded; now there seems to be a movement toward a semi-molded, i. e., a lining whose base is a woven lining (either cloth or tape) treated with a compound to give rigidity and uniformity, which can be sold in rolls. It is unfortunate that the Industry must go thru such a rapid evolution within a few months time.

The Shingle market is seasonally very active. There is also an unusual demand for Asbestos Corrugated Lumber. Prices are generally firm. Plain asbestos lumber finds demand about as usual but the demand for ebonized lumber is increasing very rapidly.

ITALIAN

FINE YARNS — CLOTHS — TAPES

ITALIAN ASBESTOS FIBRE

MANUFACTURED BY:— SOCIETA ITALO RUSSA PER L'AMIANTO

AGENTS:— BERTOLAIA & GOEDERT 24 VARICK ST., NEW YORK

Asbestos Yarn Machinery

We wish to call to your attention that we can supply asbestos yarn manufacturers (and have for many years) the following machines:—

Automatic Card Feeds

Breaker and Finisher Full Roller Cards

Camel Back Feeds

Derby Doublers

Condensers

Spinning Frames

Ring Twisters

Flyer Twisters

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

Whitinsville, Mass., U.S.A.

Charlotte, N. C. **Atlanta, Ga.**

TIME CARD — **THE SMITH-FARIS CO.**

WORKMAN_____ RATE_____

DATE	NAME OF JOB	HOURS WORKED	AMOUNT WAGES	BOARD	TRAV EXPENSE	MISC EXPENSE
SEND CHECK TO	TOTAL					

FOREMAN'S O. K._____ APPROVED_____ ENTERED_____

Foreman's Weekly Job Report — **THE SMITH-FARIS CO.** — FOREMAN MUST FILL IN ALL INFORMATION CALLED FOR EXCEPT TOTALS

NAME OF JOB_____ JOB NO_____

LOCATION OF JOB_____ WEEK ENDING_____ 192__

NAME OF WORKMAN	NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BOARD AND EXPENSE																
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total Hours	Rate	Total Wages	Board	Traveling Expense	Tax	Misc. Expense	Total Deductions	Net Amount Due Each		

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

TIME CARD AND JOB SHEET

The time card and job sheet shown on the opposite page, have been in our files for some months but so many other things came up that we have not had opportunity to publish them.

The Smith-Faris Company have worked out these sheets from similar records of other firms, and believe they have a simple, yet comprehensive form.

The time card shows where each man worked during the week, and is an accurate record of his time and what is due him. If he works on more than one job on any one day, he uses two lines.

The job report carries the time for all the men, and is entered in the company's cost record showing total labor, board, etc.

Contractors are urged to send in copies of their various forms, particularly any new ones which may contain some new and helpful arrangement or item.

WAGE NOTES

In a survey made by the American Contractor, it is found that a comparison of wage scale changes in all building trades during the first seven months of 1929 with the corresponding period of last year, shows 114 increases and one decrease in 1929, and 87 increases and 27 decreases in 1928. This appears to plainly show that the trend of wages in the building industry this year is upward thruout the entire country.

June 1929 including rates in effect July 1st, showed 41 increases and not a single decrease.

Our attention is called to an error in list of wage rates published in our June issue. The San Francisco rate in that list is given as 93¾c—it should be $1.00. This $1.00 rate was put in effect on April 1st by the Wage Arbitration Board, which sat last December, and fixed the rate to go into effect on April 1st.

Also the Sacramento rate, which was given in our list as 93¾c, is now $1.12½. We suggest that readers make these corrections in ink in their copies of June "ASBESTOS."

New agreement with Asbestos Workers was signed in Cincinnati, effective July 24th, and running for one year, granting a rate of $1.32½ per hour to mechanics. The former wage was $1.30 per hour.

SALESMAN WANTED: To Sell Pipe Coverings and Asbestos Materials in the City of Chicago. **Address Box 75-C, "ASBESTOS"**

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia).

	April 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District.				
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.) ...	69.60	£ 1,496	8	0
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	620.70	13,557	12	0
Norma (United Mng. & Gen. Tr. Ltd.)	46.35	927	0	0
Recompense 1 (Hancock's Asb. Co.)	22.08	276	0	6
Shabani (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,900.53	38,010	10	0
Lomagundi District.				
Ethel (Rho. Chrome & Asb. Co. Ltd.)	35.00	700	0	0
Victoria District.				
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	521.98	19,439	14	0
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	365.49	6,309	18	0
	3,581.73	£72,717	2	6
April 1928	*3,344.98*	*£66,973*	*1*	*2*

Africa (Union of South)

	April 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	April 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal (Amosite) ..	631.00	£ 6,310	1,109.25	£11,394
Transvaal (Chrysotile) .	935.00	17,407	1,720.25	22,761
Transvaal (Blue)	19.00	740	..	...
Cape (Blue)	362.72	7,552	432.43	10,844
	1,947.72	£32,009	3,261.93	£44,999

Cyprus

June 1929 ..... 2,073 tons (2240 lbs.)
June 1928 ..... 2,187 tons (2240 lbs.)

Practical experience of 30 years with asbestos and control chrysotile asbestos deposit, Northern New York, would like to connect with responsible manufacturer who would be willing and financially able to develop the deposit. Address 8E-G, "ASBESTOS."

BLUE AND AMOSITE CRUDES AND FIBRES

CAPE BLUE of all grades suitable for shingles, asbestos-cement pipes, boiler and bulkhead blocks and textiles.

AMOSITE of all grades, suitable for 85% Magnesia coverings, composition and textiles.

BLUE AND AMOSITE MANUFACTURED GOODS

Yarns, cloth, 100% Asbestos Sectional Pipe Covering, Millboard, etc.

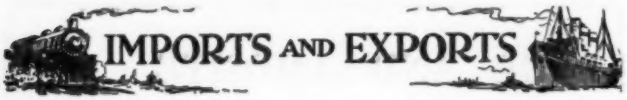
Both Blue and Amosite cloths possess the highest insulating properties and are approved by the British Admiralty. They are also specially adapted for resistance to strong acids.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 28-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.

Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	June 1928 Tons (2240 lbs.)	June 1928 Value	June 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	June 1929 Value
Africa (Br. S.)	158	$ 23,034	291	$ 45,897
Africa (Port. E.)	189	47,027	525	213,853
Belgium	...	...	35	11,623
Canada	14,564	547,010	20,455	785,262
Germany	64	14,862	73	27,770
Italy	...	...	5	1,947
United Kingdom	50	10,972	1	101
Africa (Morocco)	7	1,741	.	...
	15,032	$644,646	21,385	$1,086,453
Tabulation of Crude Only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	113	18,528	291	45,897
Africa (Port. E.)	189	47,027	525	213,853
Africa (Morocco)	7	1,741	..	...
Belgium	.	...	35	11,623
Canada	408	95,151	538	150,772
Germany	42	11,991	73	27,770
Italy	..	...	5	1,947
United Kingdom	50	10,972	1	101
	809	$185,410	1,468	$451,963
Other Grades:				
Mill Fibre (Germany)	22	2,871	...	...
Mill Fibre (Br. S. Africa)	45	4,506	...	..
Mill Fibre (Canada)	5,300	316,196	7,358	424,719
Lower Grades (Canada)	8,856	135,663	12,559	209,771
	14,223	$459,236	19,917	$634,490

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1928 Pounds	June 1928 Value	June 1929 Pounds	June 1929 Value
Yarn—				
United Kingdom	17,726	$ 5,077	2,262	$ 1,360
Fabrics, Woven—				
Germany	...	...	871	603
United Kingdom	3,451	2,720	602	569
Packing, Fabric—				
United Kingdom	27	24	2,013	1,262

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

ASBESTOS

	June 1928 Pounds	June 1928 Value	June 1929 Pounds	June 1929 Value
Packing, not Fabric—				
Austria	...	...	680	261
Canada	...	...	2,284	363
Germany	1,393	420	2,408	622
United Kingdom	3,097	1,219	9,030	4,720
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—				
Belgium	2,472,878	105,802	3,016,484	40,445
Canada	13,870	312	...	...
France	99,172	3,482	1,120,338	14,198
Germany	59,524	1,037	...	...
Netherlands	794,398	13,023	277,839	3,932
United Kingdom	3,200	193	...	...
	2,443,042	$123,849	4,414,661	$58,575
Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	32,815	$1,820	36,845	$1,732
Other Manufactures—				
United Kingdom	13,120	1,312	...	...
Grand Total	*3,514,671*	*$136,441*	*4,471,656*	*$70,067*
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—By Districts.				
Florida	562,466	10,497	779,224	10,266
Galveston	221,800	3,394	511,527	6,534
Georgia	142,779	1,047	...	...
Massachusetts	163,160	2,841	...	...
Mobile	37,400	674	334,075	4,219
New York	817,900	17,577	323,768	4,604
New Orleans	346,828	5,026	1,251,211	18,063
North Carolina	29,568	461	...	...
Philadelphia	1,018,536	80,727	421,431	4,649
Pittsburg	85,535	1,100	...	...
Sabine (Tex.)	...	...	793,425	10,240
St. Lawrence	12,870	300	...	...
Vermont	1,000	12	...	...
Wisconsin	3,200	193	...	...
	3,443,042	$123,849	4,414,661	$58,575

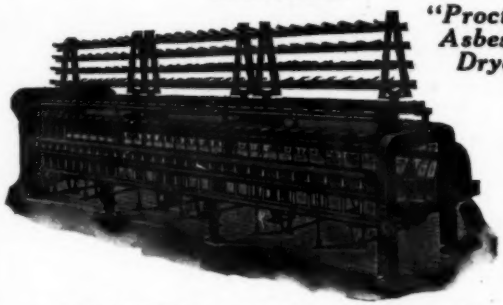
Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of May[1] 1929 amounted to 18 tons, valued at $5,865; compared with 138 tons, valued at $61,614 during May 1928.

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.

26 - 36 Cornelison Ave.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

We specialize in the manufacture of:

FRICTIONED GASKET CLOTH

WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS

RUBBER COMPOUNDS
for SHEET & H. P. PACKING

Either in dry form or prepared liquid

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	May[1] 1928 Pounds	Value	May[1] 1929 Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Ribd....	166,421	$11,192	46,738	$ 7,929
Pipe Covg. & Cement...	389,105	23,981	364,741	14,825
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg...	161,703	88,119	179,083	90,556
Brake & Clutch Lining.	729,968†	137,844	738,030†	127,470
Asbestos Roofing.....	5,182*	21,872	4,501*	30,851
Magnesia & Mfrs. of....	611,322	33,130	547,505	26,328
Other Asbestos Mfrs....	142,961	31,923	282,245	38,198

[1]Exports 1 month behind imports.
† ll. ft. * sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	June 1928 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	June 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	855	$ 70,675	250	$ 34,550
United States	5,800	432,608	7,880	588,903
Australia	35	2,625	150	15,000
Belgium	582	37,445	415	32,650
Denmark	40	5,000	...	...
France	425	25,275	1,209	95,710
Germany	1,260	105,084	1,381	129,124
Italy	476	45,229	378	46,275
Japan	418	22,938	1,629	84,575
Netherlands	491	29,451	116	14,270
Spain	42	2,640	...	...
	10,424	$778,970	13,408	$1,041,057
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	234	5,385	60	1,475
United States	9,158	139,676	13,204	208,100
Belgium	110	3,150	50	1,250
France	...	...	30	750
Germany	210	5,100	360	8,750
Italy	...	...	22	550
Japan	...	...	23	563
Netherlands	568	13,500	30	750
	10,280	166,811	13,779	222,188
Grand Total	*20,704*	*$945,781*	*27,187*	*$1,263,245*

Imports and Exports by England.

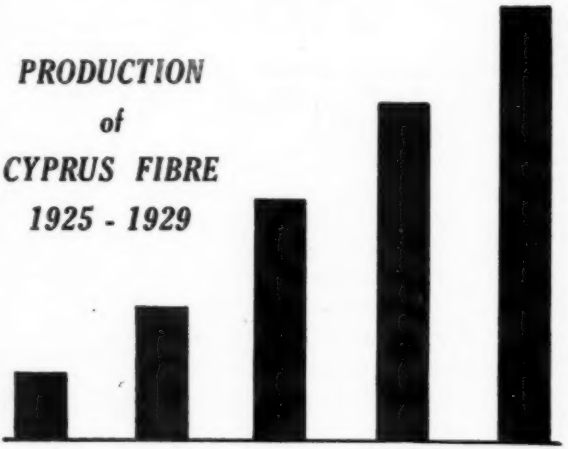
Imports of Raw Material.

	June 1928 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	June 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	1,210	£46,184	2,468	£ 87,861
From Canada	954	16,556	297	9,012
From Other Countries	1,146	29,271	413	14,486
Total	3,310	£92,011	3,178	£111,359
Re-Shipments	419	15,126	296	10,606

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

PRODUCTION of CYPRUS FIBRE 1925 - 1929



SOLE SELLING AGENTS

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. I.

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.

To Netherlands	103	7,554	88	4,791
To France	51	9,743	17	8,260
To U. S. of America	15	3,035	10	3,155
To British India	560	14,182	320	8,846
To Australia	40	5,984	40	7,518
To Other Countries	2,291	96,463	1,753	62,176
	3,060	£136,961	2,228	£94,746

Russian asbestos exports for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1928, amounted to 11,147 metric tons (12,287½ short tons.)

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	Par.	Div.	July 1929 High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	–	11¼	10	10
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	33	30	31
Carey (Com.)	100	8	400	387	387
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	125	123	123
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	32	23	30¼
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	70¼	70	70
Garlock Pkg. (Com.)	np	–	34	26⅜	31½
Garlock Pkg. (6's Deb. 1939)	100	6	116	108⅝	109⅞
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	200¾	179½	184
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	122	120	120
Raybestos (Com.)	np	3.20	113	86⅛	107¼
Raybestos (8% Pfd.)	Official call not yet published				
*Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	–	52½	48⅛	49
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4.	79	73¼	75
Southern Asb. (Com.)	np	2.25	39½	33½	35
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	38	27⅛	30
Thermoid (Pfd. convt.)	100	7	112⅜	95⅛	96
Thermoid (6s 1934)	100	6	103¼	96¾	99⅜
U. S. Asb. (Com.)	np	3	48	48	48

*Admitted on the unlisted trading dept. of NY Curb on a when-issued basis.

FOR SALE

HOLLYWOOD ASBESTOS MINE

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CANADA

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the names of H. S. Mikesell, President, Mikesell Company, Chicago, Ill., whose birthday is August 16th; C. H. Carlough, Vice President, Southern Asbestos Company, Charlotte, N. C., August 20th; F. P. Kuchenbecker, President, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Company, Chicago, Ill., August 23rd; J. Gillmur Tyson, President, American Asbestos Company, Norristown, Pa., August 25th; Harrison S. Sweet, Manager Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Slate Company, August 28th, C. M. Clarke, President, Sall Mountain Company, Chicago, Ill., September 3rd; E. Schaaf-Regelman, President Regal Asbestos Mines, New York City, September 11th; and B. Marcuse, President, Canadian Asbestos Company, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, September 11th. We extend to all these gentlemen hearty good wishes.

San Carlos Asbestos Mining Co. At a recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Carlos Asbestos Mining Company at Lakeside, Arizona, partial re-organization was effected. J. H. Hansen retired from the presidency, and T. C. Hoyt was elected to that place. C. O. Reodhead was elected Vice President, and Miss Lena S. Wright, Secretary.

Miss Wright, whose advent into Arizona was in the capacity of "school marm," became interested in asbestos and is the owner of some asbestos claims of her own beside being the holder of an operation lease on other property. Mr. Hoyt, the new President, while not a large holder in his own name, is understood to represent the interests of the Bank of Northern Arizona. Mr. Hoyt has been the company's legal advisor in the past as well as member of the Board, and for two years, Vice President.

The Company decided not to further extend the Buckley lease, and the board has under consideration several lease applications. The stockholders have authorized the Board to give consideration to a pending proposal of sale of all or part of its properties. The imminent construction of several hydro-electric power units along the Salt River in the immediate vicinity of San Carlos Company's holdings with the attendant new roads and improved transportation facilities is stimulating interest in this part of the Arizona field. An interesting aspect of the power development is that the projected tunnels must pierce the fibre bearing strata in several places and for considerable distances back from the out-crop in the canyon sides, thus becoming a further test of the scope of the deposits, which lie along Salt River on both sides of the canyon.

The San Carlos Company's holdings, thirty-six claims, are in an eastern extension of the chrysotile field now operated by

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the Regelman and Johns-Manville interests. Recent sale and lease activities in this section of the Arizona field attest to its growing importance to the trade.

"The Geology of the Shabani Mineral Belt, Belingwe District," is the title of Geological Survey Bulletin No. 12, written by F. E. Keep, M. Sc., Assoc. Inst. M. M., A. M. Inst. P. T.

The Bulletin consists of 193 pages, and contains illustrations, maps and tables.

It is a comprehensive treatise dealing with the geological conditions of an area of 221 square miles in the Shabani District. It will be lent to anyone interested by "ASBESTOS."

Asbestos Corporation Limited. Up to the present no one has been appointed by Asbestos Corporation Limited to the position of Manager of the Company, made vacant by the resignation of R. P. Doucet.

The Corporation has been conducting extensive diamond drilling operations at its King and Beaver Mines at Thetford, in order to ascertain the limits of the ore body. At the present time about ten diamond drills are in operation.

J. E. Triganne, Sales Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, has been placed in full charge of the company's sales in the American, European and Asiatic territories.

Captain J. G. Ross, Consulting Mining Engineer, of Montreal, and well known thruout the asbestos industry, has been appointed Consulting Engineer and Assistant to the President of Asbestos Corporation Limited, and during the last few weeks has been actively engaged in carrying out his new duties.

Georges Parly, of Paris, France, Sales representative of Asbestos Corporation Limited in France and Belgium, made a trip to Canada in June, and spent several days at Thetford Mines.

H. F. Watson Company. An attractive and practical piece of advertising literature is being distributed by this Company. It is in the form of a ten page folder, with the title "Warmer Homes with Less Coal."

Mineral Wool. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has recently issued Circular No. 6142 by J. R. Thoenen, Mining Engineer, under the title "Mineral Wool." This appears to be a most comprehensive covering of this subject. Copies can be obtained free of charge by applying to the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C.

The Rubber & Asbestos Corporation, is the new name of the company formerly known as the Rubber Cement Manufacturing Corporation at Millington, N. J. The Company has also moved its plant to Jersey City, where it will manufacture various asbestos and rubber materials, particularly frictioned gasket cloth, woven sheet packings and rubber compounds for sheet and high pressure packing.

The manufacturing processes will be directly supervised by the two Greenblatt Brothers, Max and Harry, both of whom have

had long experience in the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles and Packings.

Beton & Mollith, manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Products at Moll, Belgium, has moved its office to 19, Place de Meir, Antwerp. This firm, it will be remembered, was recently purchased by Johns-Manville Corporation.

The Globe-Los Angeles Mining Company, of Globe, Ariz., has recently been organized. The officers are A. P. Sessions, President; George T. Trowbridge, Vice President; Albert B. Hard, Secretary, all of Los Angeles. Twenty-five asbestos claims will be developed by the company near Globe.

The Reynolds Falls Asbestos Co., Inc., of Globe, Ariz., has recently been formed with a capital of $250,000, by S. J. Brubaker, of Los Angeles, and Graham Foster of Globe.

African Asbestos Trust property is said to be opening up well and will probably exceed expectations in both quality and quantity of Chrysotile Asbestos found thereon. This property is the Kalk-kloof one. A description of the operations conducted on it to date is given in a recent number of the South African Mining & Engineering Journal.

The South African Townships Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd. At the 29th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, the Chairman, Sir Julius Jeppe, stated that the asbestos properties in which this firm is interested had not come up to expectations. The company has, however, taken an interest in another asbestos concern which they trust will prove more productive.

A valuable discovery of asbestos is reported to have been made on the boundary of the Que Que and Hartley districts, Rhodesia. The find is reported to have been made accidentally by a shooting party, but no reliable particulars are available.

Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation. The big rock plant erected on the Birthday Section of the Shabani property has been put in commission and initial results are said to be satisfactory.

R. Starkey, Consulting Engineer to Turner & Newall, in Africa, has purchased an aeroplane and hired a pilot to enable him to visit the properties in his charge. The principal reason for such purchase is said to be the bad condition of the roads which he would otherwise have to travel.

The Asbestos Deposits of the Southern Part of Ncheu District, Nyasaland, are described in the June issue of the Rhodesian Mining Journal.

The Thermoid Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J., has awarded contracts covering an extensive addition to their plant, to house additional equipment and machinery in the manufacture of brake lining. The building, which will be 100 by 170 feet in size, will be of fireproof concrete, brick and steel construction.

The Thermoid Company of Trenton, N. J., has declared the

regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 19th.

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company now has their warehouse more than half finished and their office building is ready for occupancy, in fact they moved in a few days ago.

The Company is planning numerous additions and improvements to their paper machine, dryers, etc. They have planned these additions and improvements so as not to interrupt their production for any great length of time. One of the improvements to be installed is the handling of asbestos material for paper making in a new manner. It may be a means of improving present systems.

John M. High, Sales Manager of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, has just returned from a West Coast trip.

The Garlock Packing Company of Palmyra, N. Y., have started operation of their new power plant at Palmyra, which will eliminate outside purchases of powr.

Ground has been broken at Palmyra for a new monitor-type factory building of 17,500 square feet of floor space. Construction is scheduled for completion during August, with operations expected to start in September.

Linear Packing Company of Philadelphia, has acquired over 10,000 square feet of additional production space by the purchase of its new mill on the main line of the New York division of the Pennsylvania R. R. and the plaza of the new Tacony-Palmyra Bridge.

The Belmont Packing & Rubber Company of Philadelphia, has approved plans for the rebuilding of its plant at Sepviva and Butler Streets, recently destroyed by fire. The building contract has been awarded George Kessler Contracting Company.

Keasbey & Mattison Company. Dr. Richard V. Mattison, President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, visited, during the second week in July, the Bell Asbestos Mines, Thetford, P. Q., Canada, owned and operated by that company. This was Dr. Mattison's first trip to the Mines in three years. He was accompanied by his son, Royal Mattison, and Robert H. Anderson, both Vice Presidents of the Company. Dr. Mattison is in excellent health this summer and reports that he thoroly enjoyed the trip.

Continuing its policy of having all salesmen visit the factory this summer, Keasbey & Mattison Company has brought in its sales forces from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Chicago and Boston offices for a factory inspection and sales meeting. The remaining branch office sales forces will make this trip to the factory during the ensuing summer months.

Continuing its pioneer efforts in the brake lining field, to keep up with changing conditions in motor vehicle brake requirements, Keasbey & Mattison Company this month announce a new Heavy Duty Lining for buses and trucks, known as "Blue-

brand" Bus Truck Lining. This is a densely woven rugged lining, intended to meet the most rigid requirements of the braking requirements for heavy vehicles.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler announce the arrival of the second car of Arizona No. 1 Crude, from Bear Canyon Asbestos Company. This second shipment maintains the same high quality of fibre as was contained in the first car received a few weeks ago. The freedom from excess of iron in this fibre renders it particularly valuable for use in the electrical industry, where high dielectric strength, plus heat resistance, is required.

Marking Asbestos Cement Products. An inquiry was held recently before the standing committee of the Board of Trade (England) regarding an application under Section No. 2 of the Merchandise Marks 1905, that Asbestos Cement Goods should bear on sale or exposure for sale, an indication of origin, as required by that Act. The application was made by Bell's Poilite & Everite Company, Turner Bros. Asbestos Company, and the British Fibro-cement Works, the grounds of application being that large quantities of asbestos-cement products of foreign manufacture were sold in England under Trademarks and names which suggested British origin.

Mapeke Asbestos Company, Africa, has secured an additional 682 acres of proved asbestos properties adjoining present holdings. The total holdings are now 930 acres. The erection of the milling plant is said to be actively proceeding. Other buildings have been erected and roads and trackways have been made to facilitate transport from the various working faces to the mill. Operations have been concentrated on the Windsor, Balmoral and Batagori portions, on the latter of which developments are very promising, present production on this section being said to be two tons of fibre a day. Shipments of the finished product should commence shortly.

The Southern Asbestos Mines, Ltd., was registered as a "public" company on May 27th, with nominal capital of £200,000 in £1 shares.

John F. DuBois. Announcement is made of the marriage of

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John P. DuBois and Miss Hilda M. Horton, both of Philadelphia, on July 20th, 1929. Mr. DuBois is General Sales Manager of the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company.

Walter A. Rukeyser, Consulting Mining Engineer, at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, has severed his connection with the Regal Asbestos Mines, Inc., and with E. Schaaf-Regelman, having completed the design and supervision of erection of the mill on the Regal properties in Arizona, and having broken in an organization, laid out future mine development, installed new mining methods, cost accounting systems, etc. Mr. Rukeyser has returned to New York, where he is again specializing in the design and erection of asbestos milling plants incorporating, where applicable, the methods which he has devised for the mechanical cobbing of Crudes utilized in conjunction with standard Canadian Milling practice.

It may be remembered that Mr. Rukeyser was formerly connected with the Federal Asbestos Company at Robertsonville, Asbestos Mines, Ltd., at East Broughton, and the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Mines at Black Lake.

Mr. Rukeyser, in association with A. R. Martin, has recently disposed of their asbestos holdings in the Danville district, known as the Nicolet property, to American capitalists, who are erecting mills, flow sheet for which was prepared by Mr. Rukeyser.

He has recently completed the preliminary design with complete system of cost and report on the processes involved, for a 2400 metric tons a day asbestos mill for U. S. S. R. (Uralasbest). This mill follows the latest practice in Canadian milling and in addition includes some radically new features.

Mr. Rukeyser has also recently laid out flow sheets for pilot mills for India and another flow sheet for California deposits. He has been appointed Consulting Engineer on Asbestos for the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company of New York, and at the present time is doing consulting work in asbestos for the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, the commercial representative of U. S. S. R. in the United States.

Johns-Manville Corporations' net earnings for the first six months of 1929 were $3,039,096, against $2,373,144 for the same period last year.

Herman Becker and Hans Haag, the nephew and son respectively of the well known members of the firm of Becker & Haag, Berlin, Germany, who have been attending for several months past the Modern Business Course at Harvard University, Boston, have been visiting Dr. R. V. Mattison at Newport, R. I., and are now the guests of Mr. Royal Mattison at Ambler, Pa. They are returning to Berlin in September.

BUILDING

Building activity again fell off in June, the contracts awarded during that month totalling 17,143 projects, with 72,797,500

square feet of floor space, valued at $545,891,100. May figures were 19,422 projects, with 81,208,800 square feet of floor space, valued at $587,765,900.

Total for the first six months of 1929 of contracts awarded was $3,031,547,000; for the same period in 1928, $3,444,868,000. Both 1926 and 1927 were higher than 1929, while the 1925 total for the first six months was $2,748,695,000.

PATENTS

Clutch Disc and Method of Making Same. No. 1,715,105. Granted on May 18th to Edward Slade, New York. Original application filed May 9, 1923. Serial No. 637,622. Patent No. 1,681,371. Divided and this application filed January 11, 1928. Serial No. 245,968.

Described as a method of making a clutch disc or lining which comprises forming a fabric having weft strands, consisting of twisted Asbestos fibre, and inserted wire and wire warp, impregnating the fabric with a lubricant bearing compound, cutting the thus formed and impregnated fabric into a blank so that the weft and warp strands are arranged on a bias with its longitudinal dimension, folding the blank longitudinally into laminations with the edges thereof turned inwardly, joining the ends of the folded blank, moulding and compressing the same into annular form, stitching the laminations together, again moulding and compressing the same, subjecting the same to heat treatment, and finally compressing and moulding the same to exact size.

Insulating Tape. No. 1,715,072. Granted on May 18th, to Walter K. Medernach, Charlotte, N. C., assignor to Southern Asbestos Company, of Charlotte, N. C. Filed Dec. 2, 1927. Serial No. 237,254.

Described as an insulating tape adapted to be wrapped spirally about a pipe or the like, composed of a series of longitudinal extending, large, loose, soft rovings of heat insulating material disposed side by side and in close contact with one another, protecting and finishing layers of coarse textured, loosely woven fabric above and below the said series, composed of yarns or threads of asbestos and yarns or threads intervening between the rovings, so as to confine the respective rovings from latteral displacements and from overriding one another, the said tape having consistency and pliability permitting slight longitudinal shift of the rovings relative to one another.

Insulating for Heating Elements. No. 1,715,941. Granted on June 4th to Clarence Stanley Morgan, Detroit, Mich. Filed May 28, 1927, Serial No. 195,022.

Described as, in combination with a heating element having a body portion and a dome curved in two directions, an insulating covering for the body comprising a plurality of pre-formed sections of insulating material, secured to the exterior thereof, an insulating covering for the dome comprising a plurality of

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pre-formed sections of insulating material, secured on the outer surface of the dome and having their bottoms resting on the tops of said first sections, the mating faces of the first and second sections being angularly cut to provide a wedgelike engagement.

Process of Forming Insulating Covering for Pipe Joints. No. 1,715,942. Granted on June 4th to Clarence Stanley Morgan, Detroit, Mich. Filed May 28, 1927. Serial No. 19,502.

Described as a method for forming an insulating covering for a curved surface, comprising in combination a core, a plurality of moulded parts cooperating with said core to form a substantial closed chamber there around simulating the desired insulation, a valved opening leading into said chamber, a plugable opening leading out of said chamber, and another opening leading out of said chamber, provided with screening means for permitting the passage of water there thru and holding solids against passage.

Lining for Brakes, Clutches and the Like. No. 1,716,090. Granted on June 4th to Charles D. Schmidt, Jamaica, N. Y. Filed May 14, 1924. Serial No. 713,148.

Described as a brake lining for attachment to the brake, comprising material heterogeneous in structure and having an irregular supporting surface with depressed areas relatively dense, and raised areas relatively pliable and resilient, and a flat surface on the other side, forming the braking surface of the lining.

Packing for Airbrake Cylinders and the Like. No. 1,715,406. Granted on June 4th, to George Christenson, North Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York. Filed July 30, 1926. Serial No. 125,927.

Description furnished upon request.

Paper Manufacture. No. 1,716,777. Granted on June 11th, to John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J. Filed October 6, 1923. Serial No. 666,879. Renewed November 6, 1928.

Described as a process of making paper strip, which consists in forming the raw stock into a web, saturating the web in a moistening and binding solution; compressing and stretching the web between calender rolls and then drying the web.

Brake Band Surfacing Machine. No. 1,717,130. Granted on June 11th, to Gaillard E. Weaver and Harry C. Buffington, Springfield, Ill. Assignors to the Weaver Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Filed July 25, 1927. Serial No. 208,211.

Description furnished upon request.

Packing Ring. No. 1,716,977. Granted on June 11th to Walter K. Queen, Needham Heights, Mass. Filed March 10, 1923. Serial No. 624,243.

Described as a packing ring for piston rods of steam engines,

composed of a thin, compressed, helically wound strip of asbestos and having the form of a truncated cone at one end, and a cone-shaped depression at the opposite end, said strip being coated with an adhesive which will dissipate when subjected to heat and the edges of said strip when compressed, being in concentric cylindrical planes.

Means for Manufacture of Pipes or Tubes from Fibre and Cementitious Material. No. 1,717,236. Granted on June 11th, to Hamilton MacMenigall Jacobs, Natal, S. A., assignor to John Stanley Hancock, Johannesburg, S. A. Filed April 29, 1927. Serial No. 187,662.

Means for manufacturing pipes or tubes of fibre and cementitious material comprising a main shaft mounted in bearings, capable of vertical movement; a system of levers in conjunction with a bar carrying weight being adapted to apply desired pressure to said bearings, the fulcrum on said bar being automatically movable so as to reduce the pressure as said bar is raised.

Apparatus for the Manufacture of Tubes of Cement Asbestos or similar substances. No. Re-issue 17,335. Granted on June 25th, to Diego Mattei, and Adolfo Mazza, Genoa, Italy, assignors to Eternit Pietra Artificiale, Societa Anonima, Genoa. Filed April 22, 1929. Serial No. 357,256. Original No. 1,627,104, dated May 3, 1927, Serial No. 446,046. Filed Feb. 18, 1921 and in Italy March 2, 1920. Description furnished upon request.

Heat Insulation of Walls. No. 1,718,507. Granted on June 25th, to Edwin H. Wenzel and Maximillian P. Janisch, Milwaukee, Wis., said Janisch assignor to said Wenzel. Filed Dec. 17, 1923, Serial No. 681,308. Not asbestos.

Described as the method of heat insulating walls which includes the forcible projection of substantially dry fragments of fibrous material directly upon a wall to be insulated, the projection of a spray of adhesive substance in the path of said material, whereby to coat the individual fragments of such material with adhesive in mid-air and the continued projection of said material upon material previously rendered adhesive and adhering to

Expansion Joint. No. 1,720,229. Granted on July 9th, to George W. Mills, Jr., Cincinnati, O., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed May 16, 1922. Serial No. 561,496. Not asbestos.

Process of Curing Friction Material. No. 1,721,135. Granted on July 16th, to Elmer R. Ross, Bridgeport, Conn., Assignor to Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed March 12, 1927. Serial No. 174,997.

Described as a process for making a friction element, having an asbestos fibre base, which includes treating the fibre with a primarily liquid binder and then curing by heating the element within and by the medium of a liquid substantially incompatible with the binder, at a temperature below that which would carbonize the base and sufficiently high to rapidly and uniformly cure and harden the binder.

THIS AND THAT

The National Board of Fire Underwriters estimates the 1928 fire loss in the United States as $472,224,568. This is a decrease of $6,000,000 as compared with 1927. Can we reduce it still farther this year by the larger use of asbestos?

Those of our readers who have embryo aviators in their families, may be interested in the new book by Capt. Lewis A. Yancey,—"Aerial Navigation and Meteorology," a practical, non-technical manual for aircraft pilots, navigation students and for reference. The book is published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 2 W. 45th St., New York City, and sells at $4.00.

A cooperative agreement between the American Standards Association and the U. S. Bureau of Standards, which will encourage national standardization activities in all industries has been ratified by both bodies. The working together of these two institutions should greatly advance commercial standards.

L. Heynderickx, Rue Savaen, 10, Ghent, Belgium, who is well known in the asbestos industry, desires the agency of an asbestos mine. Anyone interested should communicate direct with Mr. Heynderickx.

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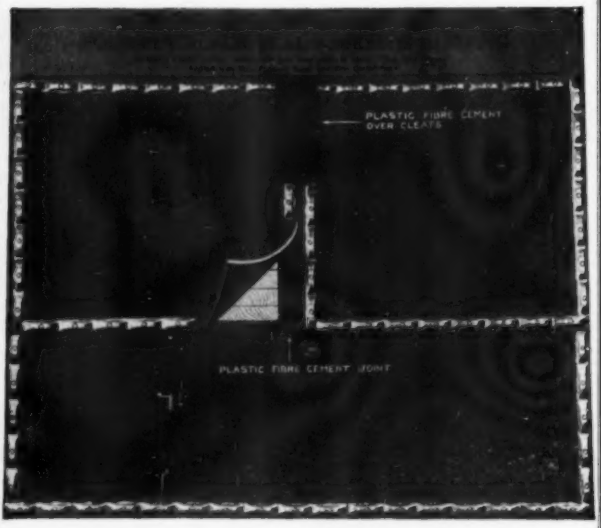

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